

**AN ANALYSIS OF USING DERIVATIONAL AND
INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES ON
JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH**

**A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirement for S1-Degree**

**By:
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Study Program : English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2021**

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ABSTRACT

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Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme is one of the parts in field of morphology. Morphology is the study of morphemes and morphemes are the elements of language that have the meaning of the free element and bound elements. The problem in this research is to find the occurrence frequency and process of derivational and inflectional morpheme contained in speech of Joko Widodo. By understanding derivation and inflection morphemes, it can develop vocabulary, from one word can gain many meanings.

The research applied descriptive qualitative research. The documentation was used as the data collecting technique. The object of the research was Joko Widodo's speech at APEC summit Asian Pacific. The data was analyzed by using Fromkin's theory and to validate the data the researcher used triangulation researcher.

The result of analyzing data was 133 words which consist of derivational and inflectional morphemes. The most occurrence frequency in this research was derivational morphemes which percentage 50.37% and Inflectional morphemes were 49.63%. Researcher found some processes of derivation which change and without changing grammatical classes such as noun form, adjective form, verb form, adverb form, adjective form, noun to noun, and adjective to adjective. There were five kinds of Inflectional morphemes that occurred in this research, such as -s (plural and third person singular), -ing (progressive), -ed (past tense), and -er (comparative).

Keywords: *Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes, Joko Widodo's Speech.*



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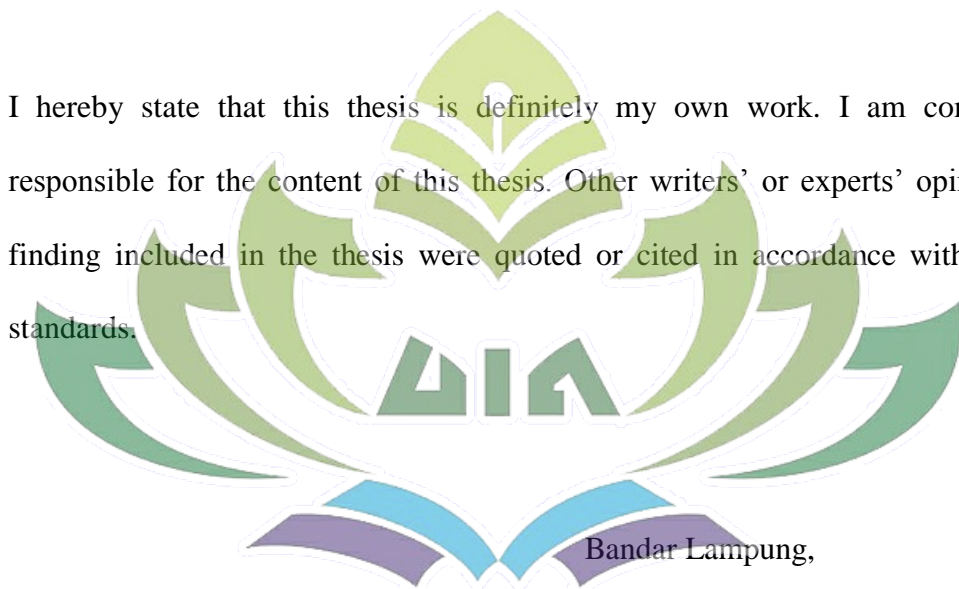
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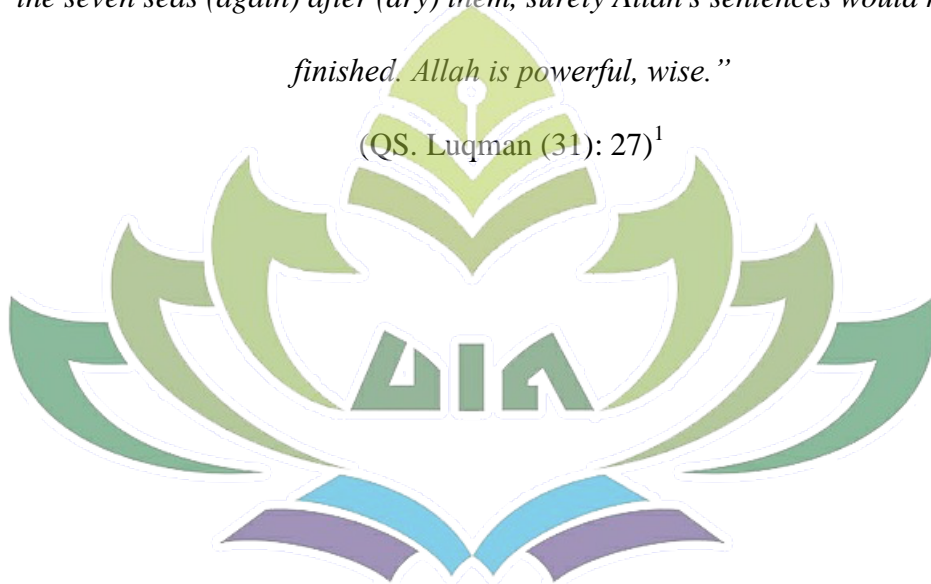
MOTTO

وَلَوْ أَنَّ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ أَقْلَمٌ وَالْبَحْرُ يَمُدُّهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ سَبْعَةُ أُخْرٍ مَا
نَفَدَتْ كَلِمَاتُ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ



*“And if the trees of the earth became pens and the oceans (into ink), added to it
the seven seas (again) after (dry) them, surely Allah's sentences would not be
finished. Allah is powerful, wise.”*

(QS. Luqman (31): 27)¹



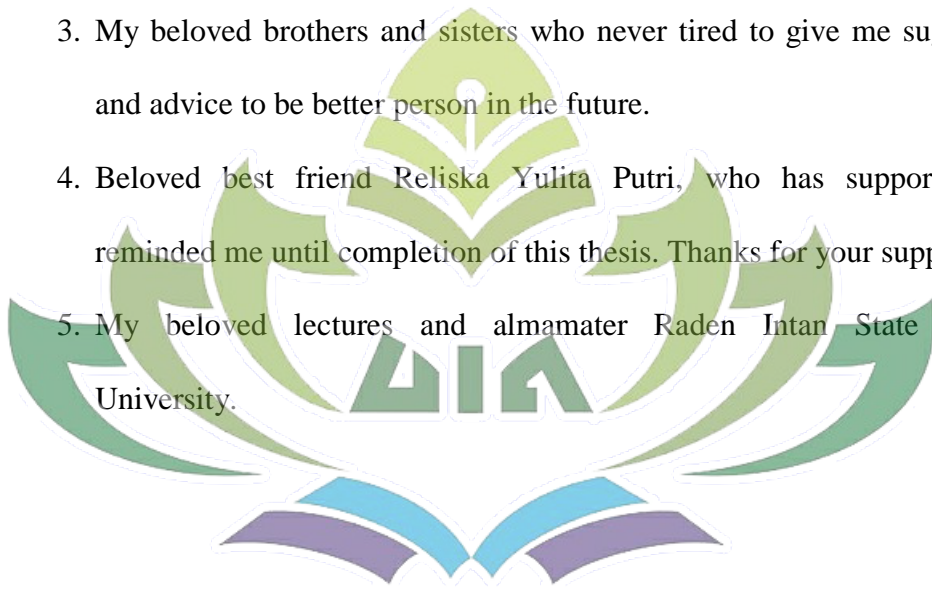
¹ Yayasan Penyelenggara Penerjemah Al-Qur'an, The Noble Qur'an, (Depok: Al-Huda, 2006), p.850

DEDICATION

I offer up my praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for the abundant blessing to me.

Then, I faithfully dedicate this thesis to:

1. Allah SWT who always gives everything I need and save all the time.
2. My lovely parents Mr. Roni Paslah and Mrs. Poniyah who always pray and support me until I could finish this thesis.
3. My beloved brothers and sisters who never tired to give me suggestion and advice to be better person in the future.
4. Beloved best friend Reliska Yulita Putri, who has supported and reminded me until completion of this thesis. Thanks for your support.
5. My beloved lectures and almamater Raden Intan State Islamic University.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Ratih Henisah. She was born in Way Kanan on September 29th, 1997. She is the first child of Mr. Roni Paslah and Mrs. Poniyah. She has two siblings. Libang Sagara is her young brother, and Ilvi Wirani is her Younger sister. She lives in Negara Jaya village, Negeri Besar, Way Kanan.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil ‘alamin, in the first instance, all praise be to almighty Allah SWT, the Lord of Universe, the gracious mercy and tremendous blessing who always guides and protects Researcher during every step in His life. And the researcher never forgets to convey sholawat and gratitude to our prophet Muhammad Peace Be upon Him who has brought us from the darkness and gave us ray of light. By the grace of Allah, so that the researcher could finish her undergraduate thesis entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF USING DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES ON JOKO WIDODO’S SPEECH “**. This thesis is submitted as one of the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of undergraduate degree of English Education Study Program at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

In doing this observation and composing this thesis, the researcher could not finish this thesis alone, so the researcher gets significant aids, suggestion, motivation, admonition, supports, encouragements, and attention in around of researcher. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her deepest feeling of his heart for people who always care of her and she would like to convey thankfulness in depth to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Raden Intan Lampung with all staffs, who have

given an opportunity and forbearance to the researcher when on going the study until the end of this thesis composition.

2. Meisuri, M.Pd, the chairman person and Yulan Puspitasari, M.Pd the vice chairman person of English Education Study Program and all lectures who has given suggestions, guidelines, motivations, admonitions, and encouragements to the writer.
3. Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd as the researcher's advisor who has contributed and guided the investigator in the accomplishment of the thesis.
4. Septa Aryanika, M.Pd as the researcher's co-advisor who has helped and given suggestion in arranging this thesis until finished, the Researcher is really lucky in getting co-advisor such a kindness lecturer.
5. M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd as the validator of my result analysis who has willingly and kindly spared his time to validate my result analysis during the pandemic and his busy schedule.
6. All of my classmates (PBI Class H 2016) who have accompanied the Researcher during at class and outside class. The Researcher is rightfully proud to have such a good classmates and all the students of English Education study program who cannot the Researcher mention one by one of their name.
7. Beloved best friend Reliska Yulita Putri, who have supported and assisted in the whole things.

8. Ayu Septiani, Mega Tri Junita, Zaenur Ropiah, Syifaurrehman, Atun Aisyah, Dian Lutfia Aini, Indah Nur Jannah, Yuyun Wahyuni, Lia Fitriani, Mbok Yuli, Tanti, and Istiqomah who always give support to me.
9. All my friends in teacher training (PPL) at SMA 12 Negeri Bandar Lampung and all members of KKN posko 120 and 121, thank you for your nice attention and accepting the Researcher in part of your story life.

However, the researcher realizes that this thesis has limitation in certain way and this thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, critique, comment, and suggestion, are expected to arrange paper better in the forthcoming. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful and can give the beneficial for the readers who want to get information about derivational and inflectional morphemes.



Bandar Lampung,

The writer,

Ratih Henisah

1611040294

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Confirmation of the Title

The title of the research was “An Analysis of Using Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes On Joko Widodo Speech”, to be able to understand the purposes of the research, the researcher explained as follow:

1. Analysis

According to KBBI, analysis is a noun that means the investigation of an event to find out the true situation.² It means that analysis is the act of finding out the truth of an event or phenomenon.

2. Using

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the meaning of the word used is the process, method, action of using something.³ It means that word explain the activity of apply something.

3. Derivational

Derivational according to Fromkin is when a form is added by derivational affixes, it adds the meaning. These derive words may give different grammatical functions or they just make new words without

² Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (On-Line), available on <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/>. (January, 10th 2021 at 09.00 AM.)

³ Ibid. (January, 10th 2021 at 09.40 AM.)

changing the part of speech.⁴ The conclusion is the derivational morpheme sometimes may change the word class by adding the suffix and can make new meaning.

4. Inflectional

Inflectional according to Fromkin said that inflectional meanings found in the language are severely restricted: most of them fall under the general headings of tense, number, person, and so forth.⁵ It means they only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached to. Inflectional morpheme also used to identify grammatical makers.

5. Morpheme

Morpheme is defined as the smallest meaningful unit of language.⁶ it means that morpheme is a minimal unit of word-building in language that cannot be broken down any further into recognizable or meaningful parts.

⁴ Victoria Fromkin, at. Al. *An Introduction To Language*. (Canada: Nelson Education. 2011). p. 88

⁵ Martin haspelmath and Andrea D. Sims, *Understanding morphology (Second Edition)*. London: Hodder education, an Hactette Company, British Library Cataloging. 2010. p.83

⁶ Kadek Nandito. Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes. *International Journal of Engineering, It & Scientific Research*. Vol. 2 no. 1, January 2016. p. 22. Available on <https://sloap.org/journals/index.php/irjeis/>

6. Joko Widodo

Ir. H. Joko Widodo or Jokowi (born in Surakarta, Central Java, June 21, 1961; age 59 years) is the 7th President of Indonesia who took office on 20 October 2014 and he was elected with Vice President Muhammad Jusuf Kalla.⁷ Elected in the 2014 Presidential Election, Jokowi became the first Indonesian President who came from simple family background and doesn't have background in the Indonesian political or military elite.

7. Speech

Speech is the expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sounds states by Pala.⁸ From the definition above, the researcher conclude that speech is the ability to speak or the way to speak in front of the public to express their opinion or give an idea about something important.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher conducted the research about an analysis of using derivational and inflectional morphemes on Joko Widodo's speech.

⁷The Biography of joko widodo (On-Line), available on https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joko_Widodo. (December, 29th 2020 at 20.33 PM)

⁸Petr Sojka Karel Pala. *Text, Speech and Dialogue*.(Springer-Verlag. United States of America. 2004).p. 243.

B. Background of the Problem

Language is the important thing for human, because it is tool to communicate with others to express their ideas and describe their feelings. According to Sanggam Siahaan, language is a unique human inheritance that plays a very important role in human life such as thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with one another.⁹ Thus, language is a communication tool to interact with each other in expressing feelings and ideas. Without language, people have a lot of limitations to go through our life in the world. In other words, language is an essential communication tool for human life.

Especially in Indonesia, English is learned by students as foreign language and thought normally by government in every school, university until where we work. English is usually used in many fields of life like in politics, economics, society, entertainment, and education. Patel argued that English is the language of the world and the knowledge of the language makes a person, a citizen of the world.¹⁰ It means that English is an international language that should be learned by all humans every country in the world, tools to communicate, bridge to express what the feeling between two or more people that different country through language.

⁹ Sanggam Siahaan, *Issue in Linguistic*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2008), p. 1.

¹⁰ M.F. Patel and Praveen M. Jain, *English Language Teaching: Methods, Tool & Techniques*, (Jaipur: Sunrise Publisher & Distribution, 2008), p. 6

Furthermore to understand the meaning of the English language we must be able to master the language and its elements such as vocabulary, structure, and so forth. The language itself consists of two aspects namely form and meaning. Learn about form and meaning it means learning vocabulary. It is important to master vocabulary when the learners learned a foreign language. If students have a lot of vocabulary, it is easier for students to learn and understand the meaning of the new word students learned. Vocabulary is one of the most significant sides of second language mastery and could be explained as science about terms and its meanings.¹¹ Therefore, vocabulary is the important part that should be master by the language learner who learned a new language.

Moreover, when learned about vocabulary, it means learned about terms. Terms are especially shaped by present fabric. The study of term fabric is being discovered as morphology states by Katamba.¹² In addition, Aronoff and Fudeman said in linguistics, morphology shows to the subdivision of linguistics that connects with terms, their domestic fabric, and how they are shaped.¹³ Hence, morphology is the one of subdivisions in linguistics that just concentrates on term and how the term is shaped. In morphology also learned

¹¹ Cholo Kim, "Vocabulary Acquisition With Affixation: Learning English Words Based on Prefixes & Suffixes". *Second Language Studies*, Vol. 31 No. 2 (Spring 2013), p. 43. Available on <https://www.hawaii.edu/sls/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Kim-Cholo.pdf>.

¹² F. Katamba. *Morphology*, (Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited, 1993), LTD, p. 3.

¹³ Mark Aronoff, Kriste'n Fudeman, *What Is Morphology?*, (2nd Ed) (Oxford: Blackwell, (Publishing Ltd, 2011), p. 2.

about morpheme. Morpheme which is learning in morphology has some significance.

The smallest meaningful constituents of words that can be identified are called morphemes.¹⁴ Then in addition, the linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form is morpheme.¹⁵ From definition above, the researcher concludes that morphemes are smallest indivisible unit of meaning or unit of grammatical function.

Morphemes are divided into free or lexical morpheme and bound morpheme stated by Geert Booij.¹⁶ Lieber said that bound morphemes come in different varieties. Those are prefixes and suffixes.¹⁷ In addition, Mohammad also argued that certain bound morphemes are known as affixes. They include prefixes and suffixes. The set of affixes that fall into the bound category can also be divided into two types, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes.¹⁸ Thus it has meaning that affixes help bound morphemes to form a word that has meaning by adding prefix and suffix.

¹⁴ Martin Haspelmath And Andrea D. Sims. *Understanding Morphology (Understanding Language Series)*, (Second Edition). (London: Hodder Education, An Hachette Company. 2010), p. 3.

¹⁵ Victoria Romkin, Robert Rodman, Nina Hyams. *An Introduction To Language* (Nine Edition). USA: Nelson Education, Ltd, 2011), p.81

¹⁶ Gert Booij. *The Grammar Of Word (An Introduction To Morphology)* (Second Edition). (Oxford New York: Oxford University Press Inc. .2007), p.8-9

¹⁷ Rochelle Lieber. *Introducing Morphology*. (United States Of America: Cambridge University Press, New York, 2009), P.32-33

¹⁸ Mohammad Adnan Latief, Johannes Ananto Prayogo, Bambang Yudi Cahyono. *Introduction To Morphology And Syntax*. (Banten: Universitas Terbuka- Kementerian Riset dan Pendidikan Tinggi. 2016), P.1.21

Derivational affixes are several morphemes that descendant or create recent terms by either converting points of the piece of language. A derivational morpheme is the morpheme which delivers a new lexeme from a base stated by Bauer.¹⁹ Inflectional morphemes are those which do not make recent point. These morphemes never convert the syntactic category of the terms or morphemes to which they are sticking according to Bauer.²⁰ While, the inflection is not to modify the point or side of terms, but it provides extra grammatical information about the have available meaning of word states by Yule.²¹ The present study is aimed to analyze derivational prefix and suffix and inflectional suffix theory according to Fromkin et al.

When the readers are able to identify derivational and inflectional affixes they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly. If we have a lot of or enough vocabulary it will make us easier to learn a new language and to understand the meaning of language itself. For students who are learning about foreign language, it is important to learn about vocabulary because when we are lack in vocabulary, we will find the difficulties in understanding the meaning of language itself. There are many ways to enrich our vocabulary. For example, read a book or novel, listening to foreign songs, and watch movie. In this study, the researcher analyzed the video of Joko Widodo's Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific. The researcher only

¹⁹ Bauer, Laurie, *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*, (University Press. 1998), p.13.

²⁰ *Ibid*, p.12.

²¹ Yule, G. *The Study of Language*. (Four Ed).(England: Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010)., p. 69.

focused on his speech at APEC, because APEC was one of the speeches that following by an object and used English language, then, APEC was the first official speech without text delivered by President Jokowi once inaugurated as the president. As a president, Joko Widodo giving an impact to Indonesian including his speech. It is important to be studied because being president should have intake Indonesian trust, interest, loyalty and respected. In this research, the researcher wanted to find the occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional morpheme and the process of derivational and inflectional morpheme in a speech at the APEC by President Joko Widodo based on Fromkin's theory.

Therefore, by analyzing the derivational and inflectional affixes in Joko Widodo's Speech, the researcher found the new words and absolutely will enrich her vocabularies. For examples, derivational and inflectional morphemes on the opening and the first paragraph speech of Joko Widodo as like:

"There were "Ladies and gentlemen, and CEOs, good morning."

"First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for coming to my presentation. Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be with you, because you know I was a businessman years

ago. So, this morning, I am very happy because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you.”²²

The result of derivational and inflectional morphemes from opening and the first paragraph of Joko Widodo’s speech that researcher found there are 9 derivational morphemes, they were noun derivation: *be-*, *-ment*, *-man*, and adjective derivation: *-men*, *-n*, *-ing*, *-ation* The classification as followed: derivational morphemes:

a. Prefix:

be-: *be* + *half* (n): *behalf* (n)

b. Suffix:

-men: *gentle* (n) + *men*: *gentlemen* (adj)

-n: *indonesia* (n) + *n*: *Indonesian* (n)

-ment: *govern* (v) + *ment*: *government* (n),

invest (v) + *ment*: *investment* (n)

-man: *bussines* (n) + *man*: *businessman* (n)

-ing: *come* (v) + *ing*: *coming* (n)

-ation: *present* (adj) + *ation*: *presentation* (adj)

While, the amount of inflectional morphemes there were 3 words which frequently found was *-s* plural by 2 words, and *-es* plural by 1 word. The classification as follows: inflectional morphemes:

²²Apec, “Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia, at the APEC CEO Summit”. Available on https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lo2jx_IFAoU&t=137s.

a. Suffix

-s: *CEO (n) + s: CEOs (n), year (n) + s: years (n)*

-es: *lady (n) + es: ladies (n)*

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, this research focused on analyzing the occurrence frequency and the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes on Video Speech of Joko Widodo at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific. To know the occurrence frequency and the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes used in the speech, the researcher analyzed derivational prefix and suffix and inflectional suffix of the speech and classified it based on Fromkin et al's theory.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background the research questions of this problem formulated as follows:

1. What is the occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional morpheme found on Joko Widodo's Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific based on Fromkin's theory?
2. How are the processes of derivational and inflectional morpheme on Joko Widodo's Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific found based on Fromkin's theory?

E. The objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research were:

1. To know the occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional morpheme found in Joko Widodo's Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific.
2. To know the processes of derivational and inflectional morpheme Joko Widodo's Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific.

F. Uses of the Research

There were two kinds of essential things in this research they were theoretical and practical. The expected advantages of the study both theoretical and practical were:

1. Theoretically

This research helped in teaching learning process about derivational and inflection morpheme.

2. Practically

The result of this research was expected to give precious contributions to teachers, students, and other researchers.

- a. For the teachers, the result of this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching learning process about derivational and inflectional morphemes.

- b. For the students, this research hopefully can be used to study both the affixes: inflectional and derivational not only from their handbook but also from speech.
- c. For the other researcher, the result of this research was expected to be previous research for those who were interesting in doing a similar field of research.

G. Relevant Studies

The researcher knew that this research was not the first study in linguistics field. Some people have written about linguistics analysis. In this study, the researcher took previous studies from other studies.

For the first previous studies as a comparison from Maharani Sri Aryati, this research was descriptive qualitative research where researcher tried to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words without applied statistical calculation. The result of analyzing data was gained the derivational affixes found in this research were the roots from the words that have been classified based on the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).²³

²³ Maharani Sri Aryati, Thesis, *An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Land Of Five Towers Novel By A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilbane* (Kudus: Muria Kudus University, 2014)

The second previous study came from Ahmad Chudhori. This study mainly described the morphology roles. The findings of this research were indicated that there were 7 derivational prefixes and 22 derivational suffixes.²⁴

The third previous research was according to Puji Astuti. This study mainly described the morphology roles in the video of Obama's speech. The findings of this research were following: There were three types of affixes; prefix, suffix, and infix; but the writer just found prefix and suffix in the object of the research. The prefixes found in the video of Obama's speech about back to school event 2009 were 4. While the suffixes were 20. In this research, the researcher found four derivational processes, they were verb formation, noun formation, adverb formation, adjective formation.²⁵

The fourth previous study came from Atika Amalina. This research was descriptive qualitative research where researcher tried to find out the kind of errors in used inflectional and the proportions of errors that made by the students by using surface strategy taxonomy. The result of the research found three types belong to surface strategy taxonomy's types, they were omission (61.90 %), addition (26.20 %) and misformation (11.90 %).²⁶

²⁴ Ahmad Chudhori, Thesis, *The Analysis Of Derivational Affixes Of Research Proposal* (Salatiga: State Institute For Islamic Studies (Iain) Salatiga, 2017)

²⁵ Puji Astuti, Thesis, *A Morphological Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Video Of Obama's Speech About Back To School Events 2009* (Salatiga: State Institute For Islamic Studies (Iain) Salatiga, 2018).

²⁶ Atika amalina, Thesis. *Gramatical Errors in Using Inflectional Morphemes in Writing at Fifth Semester Student of English Education Department Based on Sufrace Strategy Taxonomy*. (Lampung : UIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2018).

The last previous study came from Nurul Endang S. This research was descriptive qualitative research where researcher tried to find out the derivational and inflectional affix and the roots without using statistical calculation. The result of analyzing data was the derivational and inflectional affixes found in Songs Adele Albums were 6 suffixes, while the inflectional affixes are 7.²⁷

From the forth previous studies, there were several similarities and differences with the researcher's research. The similarities of the first, second, third, fourth and the last of previous studies were applied descriptive qualitative research and they described derivational affixes for the first, second and third previous studies, then the forth previous studies describe inflectional affixes, and the last previous study described derivational and inflectional affixes. However, there were differences in those previous studies with the present research. The differences of previous studies and present study were in the object and theory.

Thus from explanation above, the researcher conducted the research about an analysis of derivational and inflectional morphemes based on Fromkin at al's theory, by the title: an analysis of using derivational and inflectional morphemes on Joko Widodo's speech.

²⁷ Nurul Endang S, Thesis, *The Analysis Of Derivational And Inflectional Morphemes In Lyric Of Songs Adele Albums* (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta, 2014)

H. Scope of the Research

In this study, the scopes of the research were:

a. The subject of the Research

The subject of the research was taken from Joko Widodo's Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific.

b. The object of the Research

The object of the research found the occurrence frequency and the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes on Joko Widodo's Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific.

I. Systematic Discussion

This research was organized into five chapters with the following systematic: Chapter I was an introduction. This section described confirmation of the research, background of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, uses of the research, relevant studies, scope of the research, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

Chapter II was review of literature. This section described concept of morphology, concept of morphemes, included definition of morphemes and types of morpheme. Then types of morphemes divided into two, they were free morpheme and bound morpheme. Bound morpheme divided into two,

they were derivational morphemes and inflection morphemes. This section also described about concept of speech, conceptual framework and relevant studies.

Chapter III was object research. About Joko Widodo, this section described the profile of Joko Widodo as the subject of research in this thesis. Then presentation of research facts and data, this section presents the facts and data obtained by the researcher based on the research questions previously.

Chapter IV was research findings and discussion. On research findings, there were data condensation, data display, conclusion drawing, or verification. Data condensation, in this section, discussed the process of getting data by watching and listening to a video of Joko Widodo's speech repeatedly, then writing the transcript that was obtained. The researcher also began to identify derivational and inflectional by underlining the data obtained and providing codes such as DM for derivational morphemes and IM for inflectional morphemes. Data display, in this section the researcher made a table to make it easier to identify the types and processes of derivational and inflectional morphemes in Joko Widodo's speech. Conclusion drawing or verification, in this section researcher explained about the types and processes of derivational and inflectional which appear on video speech of Joko Widodo. Discussion, in this section the researcher explained the results of the research data to

answer the research question and explained the limitation of the research finding.

Chapter V talked about conclusion and suggestion. This section contains research conclusion, suggestion or recommendation for further research. The conclusion is the answer to the problem or research question previously. While the suggestions are the conclusions of the research results as theoretical and practical recommendations.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last chapter where it is the result of the analysis related with the occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional morphemes on Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO summit Asian Pacific and process of derivational and inflectional morphemes on Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO summit Asian Pacific. It consists of conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is drawn from the finding and discussion that had been analyzed by the researcher. Then, suggestion is drawn to give a suggestion to the reader and further researcher.

A. Conclusion

The current research aims to determine what is the occurrence frequency and process of derivational and inflectional morphemes. Based on the result findings on the analysis of derivational and inflectional on Joko Widodo's speech and its description, there are some points that can be drawn in this research.

1. From the data analysis, the findings of the study prove that from 135 words, the most frequently found is 67 words derivation (50.37%) which is 57 derivation words which change grammatical classes. The classification as follows: Noun Derivation: *-man, -ation, -ity, -ion, -ing, -ment, -ice,*

bud-, *in-*, *net-*. Adjective Derivation: *-n*, *-al*, *-ive*, *-ing*, *-ed*, *un-*. Verb Derivation are *-ce*, *-ity*, *-ine*, *-ate*, *in*, *in-*. Adverb Derivation found *-ly*, *al-*. There were 10 words derivation without changing the grammatical class by attaching some affixes, such as *-man*, *-ple*, *be-*, *infra-*, *capa-*, *-er* for Noun to Noun, Adjective to Adjective only found *-al*. While, the amount of inflectional affixes is 66 words (49.63%) which frequently found is *-s* plural by 55 words, *-ed* for past tense by 4 words, *-ing* for progressive 3 words, *-s* third person singular by 3 words, *-er* for comparative only found 1 word.

2. There are some processes of derivation which change grammatical classes such as adjective to noun, verb to noun, noun to adjective, verb to adjective, noun to verb, adjective to adverb, while for derivation without changing grammatical classes are noun to noun, and adjective to adjective. There are five kinds of Inflectional Affixes are occurred in this research. for verb form such as *-s* for plural, *-s* for third person singular, *-ing* progressive, *-ed* for past tense, and adjective form like *-er* for comparative.

B. Suggestion

Pertaining to the result of the research, there are several suggestions which can be taken into account. These suggestions are addressed to:

1. For the teachers

The teachers should give motivation to the students how the important to learn about derivational and inflectional morphemes.

2. For the students

The students should keep study and should apply the derivational and inflectional morphemes by breaking the word into its elements base and affixes because from one word can get the structure of words and they also fine how the words built. By knowing the base, the students can build the word by themselves.

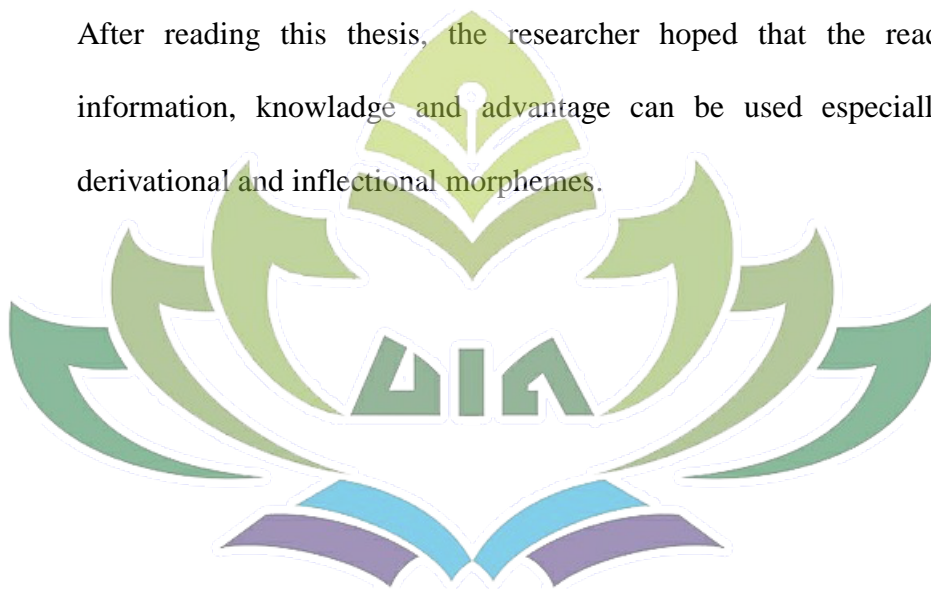
3. For further researchers

The further researcher who are interested to continue this study that there are a lot of derivation morphemes which cannot be found by the researcher, for example is about adjective to adjective because the researcher only found one suffix *-al-*, and researcher cannot found derivation morphemes like verb to verb, adjective to verb and noun to adverb in this research. Then, for the inflectional morphemes, it can add about the irregular inflection. In this research also still a lot of inflectional morphemes which cannot be found by the researcher, for the example is

about comparative form because the researcher only found one suffix *-er*, and the others like past participle, possessive form, and superlative form cannot found by the researcher. For the data of the analysis, the researcher suggests the further researchers to analyze this speech from the other side or the other branches of linguistics.

4. For the readers

After reading this thesis, the researcher hoped that the readers got information, knowladge and advantage can be used especially about derivational and inflectional morphemes.



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